OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF PULTON AND NASSAU ST

Folumo XXXII..... No. 106

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, near Broome

GERMAN STADT THEATRE, 46 and 47 Bowery. OLYMPIC THEATER, Broadway .- THE ENGRANTEES

DODWORTH HALL, 505 Breadway.—Propusson Harrs will Persons Uly Miracles.—L'Escawarium and His

IRVING HALL, Irving place.—Mr. J. A. Fowlan's

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 535 Broadway, opposit he Metropollian Hotel—In Their Evriopian Enventain Centa, Singuin, Dancier and Burlesques.—The Blad JOSE—JROME'S PRIZE STUDENTS.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 730 Broadway, opposite the New York Hotel.—In Their Songs, Dances, Econs-relictives, Bublissours, &c.—Civings-Leon.—Madagascan Baller Trouver—Invidence of Music.

FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, Nos. 2 and 4 West

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—Come Vocalism. Name Minstruley. Bualingurs, Balley Diver-CHABLEY WHITE'S COMBINATION TROUPS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway—In a Variety of Licand Lauguable Entertainments.—The Happy Pauly.

HOOLEY'S OPERA BOUSE, Brooklyn. - ETRIOPIAN MIN-

THE RUNYAN TABLEAUX. Union Hall, corner Twenty-third street and Broadway, at 8.—Morrae Nees or The Pitestail's Phoenies—Sixty Manifect Segmes. Mailnee Wednesday and Saturday at 3 o'clock.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.-HEAD AND RIGHT ARM OF PROBST-THE WARRINGTO FULSE-WONDERS IN NATURAL HISTORY, SCIENCE AND ARE EXCHURS DAILY. Open from 6 A.M. UH 10 P. M.

TRIPLE SHEET

New York, Tuesday, April 16, 1867.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers will please bear in mind that in order to have their advertisements properly classified they should be sent in before half-past eight o'clock in the evening.

THE NEWS.

EUROPE

The news report by the Atlantic cable is dated yeste day evening, April 15.

Omar Pacha has sailed for Crete with a squadron of Parkish war vessels and heavy reinforcements of troops to aid in suppressing the Christian insurrection. Spair mands of England in the case of the steamship Victoria selzed about the same time as the

Consols closed at 90%, for money, in London. United States five-twenties closed at 74 in London and 76% in

The Liverpool cotton market was active, closing firm, with middling uplands at twolve pence. Breadstuffs firm. Provisions generally unchanged. American produce quiet and steady.

By the steamship Allemania we have mail details from

equiches to the 3d of April, one day laier than ort of the Deutschiand, published in the Hazalo

the report of the Deutschiand, published in the HERALD on Sunday morning and yesierday.

The Duke of Buckingham, Foreign Secretary of England, reported to the House of Lords the diplomatic deepatches received by telegram from St. Petersburg on the subject of the treaty comion of Russian America to the United States. The Duke thinks that the people of Great Britain will be con iderably excited when the act is completed, but expresses the hope that "English blood" will be able to remain the damages indicated on blood" will be able to repair the damages inflicted of he national interests on the Pacific coast line.

THE LEGISLATURE

In the Senate yesterday bills to provide for an additional Metropolitan Commissioner and relative to the driving of cattle in New York were reported complete. The bill amending the act relative to buildings and the sorage of combustible materials in New York was

In the Assembly the bill amending the act to change he route of the Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad was reported complete. The bill giving consent to the construction of a ship canal around Ningara Falls by the United States was recovered tes was reported and referred of a railroad in 125th street, and to amend the act for the formation of companies to navigate the ocean by steam-ships, were passed. In the evening session the bill to tion in the city of New York was resuppress prostitution in the city of New York was re-ported adversely, and on motion the report was disa greed to and the bill ordered to a third reading.

THE CITY.

In the Board of Aldermen yesterday a resolution, relative to certain stands for backney coaches driven through the Park, was adopted. A resolution, making eight hours a day's labor for all employes of the city government, was referred to the Committee on Laws. A communication from Counsel O'Gorman was received relative to the negotiations for the sale of a portion of City Hall Park to the general government. The resolution authorizing the purchase of a file of the New York Herald for the pust twenty years, at a cost of \$2,000, was passed over the Mayor's voto by a vote of 3 against 2.

In the Board of Councilmen no business of any im

portance was transacted.

Superintendent Kennedy has ordered the police captains to take a census of the pawnbrokers, keepers of loan, junk and intelligence offices and dealers in second

hand goods in their respective precincts.

In reference to the accident on the steamer St. John

on Saturday night, a passenger says that the walking beam broke, and if it had not been soon discovered one of the heavy shafts attached might have struck through om and sunk her. On transferring the passe her bottom and sunk her. On transierring the passen-gers he further says there was no provision made for a passage to New York, and their tickets were demanded. The first public meeting of the Liberal Christian Union took pisce at the Church of the Messiah, corner Twentycighth street and Madison avenue, last evening. A large audience attended, and addresses were delivered by Rev. Dra. Osgood, Bellows and Chapin, and Rev. Massrs. Frobbingham, Lee and Demorest.

The Broadway serial bridge was opened to pesseng

The inaguration of the trotting season was celebrated at the Fashion Course on Long Leiand yesterday by a race for a sweepstakes between the bay mare Dolly, the bay golding Whalebone and the chestnut mare Lady Marcolline, mile heats, best three in five, in harness. The bay golding won, the best time being three minutes Coroner Gover yesterday held an inquest at Believue capital over the remains of John G. Myers, the man sed to have been merdered in an affray at the on Cedar street and Broadway, on Saturday last. The evidence as far as elicited seems to prove that de-

An action was brought yeaterday in the Suprem Court, Circuit, by Wm. Knebel vs. Chas. B. Leary & Co. over \$625 50, the value of the contents of a trunk, the property of the plaintiff, who was a passenger on beard the steamably Circassian, of which the defendants being saved from the vessel, which was run ashore botober, 1865. Verdict for the plaintiff for \$354 76.

Part 2 of the Supreme Court, Circuit, will hereafter be held in the new Court House, in the room recently occu pled by the Court of Appeals.

ion was made at the general term of the Supren Court, yesterday morning, for the admission to practice at the har of A. A. Bradley, a South Carolina colored man. The motion was received, and the application reto the Committee on Character.

of the young man, Charles G. Kelly, recently
Kings county Court of Oyer and Termiserge of killing a negro named Charles
Eastern district in August list, was cony by the acquitted of the prisseer.

makin City of New York, Captain Thesets,

lling at Que natown. Passengers must be on beard at

was active and firm. On "Change flour was quiet but firm. Wheat was steady and firm. Corn opened firmer, but closed lower. Onto were without decided change. Pork was heavy, and prices were lower. Beef was un-changed. Lard was dull, but unchanged. Freights, were a shade firmer. Whiskey was dull and nominal. Naval stores ruled dull at former prices. Petroleum was scarcely as firms.

Buoyancy and firmness were the chief characteristics of the market for best cattle. Under a limited supply, being confined to about 1,000 head, and a fair demand, holders succeeded in establishing an advance of fully 3/10, per lb. in all grades, though the commoner grades commanded an advance of \$6, a 16. per lh in not a fer instances. Extra sold at 1856, a 1856,; first quality 1756, a 180.; fair to good, 16, a 17c., and common 1/3/c. a 150.; have to good, 18c. a 17c., and common 1/3/c. a 15c. Mileh cows remained dull and nominal at \$60 a \$110. Veal calves, in view of the increased offerings ruled heavy, though prices were not quotably lower. Extra sold at 18c., prime 11c. a 11½c. and inferior to common lots 7c, a 10c. There was more firmness in the market for sheep and lambs, prime grades being fully 1/4c. a 1/4c. per Rt. higher, though common qualities were without decided change. We quote sheared sheep at 71/4c. a 21/4c. a 21/ all of which were sold at 7c. a 75c. for fair to good and beavy prime corn fed, and 65c. a 7c. for common and rough. The total receipts were 4,808 beeves, 50 milch cows, 1,443 veal calves, 9,287 sheep and lambs and 16,938 swine.

MISCELL AWROUS

In the case of the petition for an injunction against the President, to restrain him from executing the Reconstruction law in Mississippi, Chief Justice Chase de-cided that leave to file the bill could not be granted. As the Attorney General made no objection against filing the petition in the case of Georgia, leave was granted to file that bill.

In the United States Senate, yesterday, after the executive session, Mr. Buckalow offered a resolution to contract with some proper persons for condensed reports of the proceedings and desistes of the Senate, the same to be furnished to the press of the country, which was referred to a committee to be appointed by the chair. A motion was made towards having the adjournment resolution reconsidered, but pending its consideration the Senate adjourned.

Our advices from Mexico come by way of Havana on the 7th inst. A report was current that the liberals had occupied Sisal. Two schooners and a steamer had been purchased by the liberals to blockade Vera Cruz on the Gulf side. Porfirio Diazjis said by imperialists to have met with some disasters at Puebla, being forced to fall back on Onjaca. Ortega recently made an unsuccessful attempt to escape from prison, and was placed in clese

By the Atlantic cable we learn from Lisbon that the British mail steamer from Rio Janeiro brings intelli-gence that the National Guard of Brazil had been called out to reinforce his army in Paraguay. This measure had caused much discontent and opposition among the people. A rumor prevailed that the mediation of the United States had been summarily rejected by Paraguay. Panama files say that a line of steamships is soon to be stablished between Hamburg and Aspinwall. At firs they are to make monthly trips, touching each way at Laguayra, Puerto Cabello, Santa Martha and Carthagena. It is reported that some of the principal ports in the West Indies, as well as Bremen and Southampton, will

Several colored men of Celumbia, S. C., have purbased the South Carolinian newspaper, and propose

chased the South Carolinian newspaper, and propose con-ducting it as a conservative negro organ.

The work of registering voters in Louisians has com-menced, most of the applicants being negroes.

The negroes of Richmond, Va., commemorated the anniversary of Lincola's death yesterday by speeches and demonstrations of both a radical and conservative character. The theatre was densely crowded at night to hear some of the city officials, who advised peace and harmony between the two reces.

harmony between the two races.

It is stated in Montreal that Jacques Cartier had been offered the Lieutenant Governorship of Canada, and the rank of Knight of the Bath, both of which he dectibed, preferring to work in Parliament for the good of his constituents. It is also said that official circles in Eng land are afraid the United States may take a fancy to claim a part of the valleys of the Red River and Sas-

Katchewan.

The full vote of Maryland is in favor of the State Conattititional Convention by ten thousand majority.
will convene on the 5th of May at Annapolis.

The United States steamer Penobecot was at Barba-dos on the 29th of March; the Mohongo was to leave Acapulco on the 27th for San Francisco; the Saranac is on a cruise to Mexican and Central American peris on the

Two alleged lottery dealers were sentenced to pay \$7,000 fine each in Boston yesterday for being engaged

in that business.

The man Vanderbilt, who, with his wife, was indicted by the Bergen county Grand Jury some time ago for in-human cruelty to a little girl whom they had taken from s public institution to raise, pleaded guilty yesterday,

and were fined seventy-five dollars. The Crists in Mexico-What is to Follow? All our recent intelligence relating to the affairs of Mexico warrants the conclusion that we are approaching the close of another act of the dreary and protracted drama. The fates are evidently with the republican party: the star of empire has gone down, and clouds pregnant with peril have gathered darkly around the head of poor Maximilian. Any moment may put us in possession of the fact that the Emperor-Emperor now only in name—is a helpless prisoner in the hands of his enemies. Since the time when the first Napoleon (to compare small things with great) yielded himself up a prisoner into the hands of his mortal enemies, the world has not witnessed a spectacle so humiliating to royalty. We have little doubt that the interventio of Mr. Seward will be effectual in saving the life of Maximilian. He has but little chance, now that the voice of the great republic has been raised in his favor, to share the fate which the laws of nations and of war have sanctioned in such cases. The life of Maximilian will doubtless be spared; but it may be found that Mr. Seward has asked too much in asking Juarez to extend equal mercy to all the imperial troops that may become prisoners of war. Come what may of Maximilian and his men, it may safely be concluded that the Mexican empire has lost all the little vitality which it ever had, and that we are warrante to speculate with freedom on the probabilities of the fature.

Max safely shipped for Miramar, after, perhaps, having paid a flying visit to his friends in the United States, and with a brighter future opening up before him in the land which gave him birth, what is to become of Mexico? Is the experience of the last forty years of revolution to go on repeating itself? Is one of the finest countries in the world to continue to be the hotbed of party strife? We confess that unless aid come from without we can see for it no other future. The departure of Maximilian will give but a new aspect to the straggle, and factions will contend for supremacy as before, though it may be under new names and for avowedly different purposes. The history of Mexico since Spanish domination ceased has, on the one hand, amply illustrated the absurdity of the State rights doctrines to which all parties have so tenaciously clung, and on the other revealed the utter hopelessness of the salva-tion of the republic, if it is to depend on forces

Mexico bave in turn fought their way to power preroused their brief authority, and left the wretched than they found it. The causes which have led to this state of things in the past still exist, and the moment the bugbear of mperialism is gone they will tell with tenfold more force than ever. As in the past, so in the future, unless some strong arm intervene, Mexico must continue to be the prey of contending factions, and peace or progress there

What, then, is to be done? We confess we

see no cure but one. Mexico's only hope is to shelter herself under the eagle of the republic of the United States. This is her inevitable doom. Sooner or later she must merge her fate in ours. The time may not be near which shall witness the event; circumstances may hinder it; but it must come to pass; and it will not be for the interest of Mexico if it be long delayed. We do not give expression to these sentiments for the purpose of intimidat-ing Mexico. Far from it. As we have again and again said, the people of the United St have no desire to acquire territory by the force of conquest, or to hold it on the principle that might is right. But if it should happen, as indeed it has happened before, that the Mexican people express a desire to be incorporated with the people of the United States, and seek to come with their rich but undeveloped lands under the benign influence of the Star Spangled Banner, it will not be for the interests of Mexico, for the interests of the United States, or for the interests of humanity at large, if our government refuse to accept such an offer. It is not without authority we say it, that with the Church party, the property holders generally, and all who are sick of anarchy and misrule and interested in the real preservation, the true prosperity of Mexico, such a step would be by no means unpopular, and that in certain quarters some such move is already meditated. If the offer should be made, we know of no reason why it should not be accepted. The objections that our territory is already too large, and that a mixture of races is incompat-Ible with the interests of the republic, are no longer of any weight. The progress of science has destroyed the one, and recent events have taken all force from the other. Steamboats, railroads and telegraphs have done much to make distance of little account; and with the near prospect of vast improvement in telegraphy and the various means of transit, the difficulty of making the central authority felt in remote and widely scattered provinces is not to be thought of. Now, too, that we are about to admit the Esquimaux and other mysterious people from the unknown regions of the North within the pale of the Union, we dare not object to the alert and high spirited Mexicans, The fact is that, in the case of ancient Rome, the equality of the races has been settled for us and in spite of us, by the mere force of

Nor need the Mexicans fear that in the evi of such an incorporation taking place, their peculiar privileges would be trampled upon and their national rights disregarded. Incorporation would not in any sense imply extinction. Local interests then, as now, would be under the control of local authorities. Imperial matters only would come under the control of the central government at Washington. We conclude as we began. Annexation is what is wanted. The interests of Mexico, the interests of the United States, and the cause of human progress all equally demand it. Let Mexico once be thrown open to American enterprise, and we hesitate not to predict that in ten years from that date the population of New York alone, not to speak of other centres of industry, will searcely be less than 3,000,000.

Protection for the Police.

Another assault on the police, while in dis charge of their duty, occurred in Brooklyn on Sunday evening, the particulars of which we published yesterday. It is evident that some vigorous measures must be taken for the protection of police officers from mob violence. or we cannot expect them to afford us that defence against the rowdy element of society which we claim at their hands. The riot of the 18th of March was a disgrace to all those directly engaged in it, and has very properly prejudiced the public against all public street demonstrations, where such collisions are likely to occur at any moment, through a hasty ord or blow on either side. The ringleaders of that affair have been indicted by the Grand Jury ; but it is understood that strong efforts are being made by politiciaus and others to shield these men from punishment. The recent riot la Brooklyn, in which nearly three hundred people assaulted three or four policemen and rescued a prisoner, will probably defeat the humane intentions of those who are anxious to vindicate resistance to law by obtaining immunity for the violators. We trust, however, that in these and all other cases of a similar character there will be no compromise with criminals, and that examples will be made to deter others from the commission of like acts. It the police are not amply sustained by the courts when they are ructed by physical force in the legitimate discharge of their duty, there can be no safety for life, limb or property in this community The police are the paid servants of the people and while we are always disposed to hold them to a strict accountability for their conduct, it is but just that we should afford them

the fullest protection of the law. The Mississippi Injunction Case Quashed. Ex-Governor William L. Sharkey and his nan Friday, Robert J. Walker, have come to grief. All their recent efforts before the Sureme Court of the United States to raise another rumpus and to inflict increased burdens upon the South have been reduced to vapor by the decision of the Chief Justice, whose opinion on the subject of the Mississippi injunction case will be found in full in another part of this day's HERALD. The court has resed to entertain the bill, or, in plainer words, the application of these two distinguished fossil politicians to stay the execution of the military law of Congress and to stop the natural course of events has been trundled into the street. The decision as rendered was not unexpected.

WANTED-A ship load of Fourth of July prators to open "the glorious Fourth" (which will begin in May and last for three months) ong our newly acquired fellow citizens, the quimaux of Russian America. Apply at the tion of the republic, if it is to depend on forces State Department, Washington, where Esqui-from within. All the different parties in many dictionaries will be furnished.

General Sickles is a man of genius. At his outset in public life he was, as is not und mon in the history of genius, underrated by his associates. They were the Tammany Hall men, certainly never noted for anything like acute perception—veteran jobbers and jokers in ward caucuses and primaries; and these sage fellows thought Sickles a good man to put fore the public for the sake of appearances, but withal a puppet that they could play up and down at their pleasure. Even Fernando Wood, the arch-manipulator of committees and conventions, was so poor a judge of men as to suppose that he could wind Sickles round his finger—as he did so many others—and was disposed to patronise the youngster, of course on his own conditions. But the boldness and sagacity of the rising politician made him more than a match for the tortuous ways of the veteran shuffler, and Fernando Wood was fairly ousted from Tammany Hall by the operations of Sickles. Indeed, Sickles took his degree from Tammany as master of all the ical arts that old university could teach; and in favor of such an education there is this to be said : It gave the graduate a real experience of the actual condition of a once great party, of the rottenness of our party system, and of the utter insincerity, venality, worthessness and mischievous tendencies of mere

party men. The war came, and Sickles was among the earliest to rally to the national cause. He did good service. Many a day that will be fair in our history owes an honorable portion of its glory to the stanch qualities of the brigade that the newly made General organized and vitalized from the number of his personal and political adherents in this city. His personal ervices were also of eminent value to the country. Had his admirable example been followed at Chancellorsville the Army of the Potomac would not have suffered a disgraceful defeat, Lee's army would in all probability have been destroyed in 1863, and the result of the war and the state of our finances might have been so far different that reconstruction would have been a far simpler problem than it proves. It has been ably argued that but for Sickles our army would have been withdrawn from Gettysburg without a fight. However that may be, none can doubt that if his pugnacious example had properly influenced the commander, that great field might have been memorable, not for a drawn battle and the escape of the invader, but for the most crushing and decisive victory of the war. Indeed, the brilliant military record of Sickles shows that he could readily become an illustrious soldier, as he had previously shown that he could be a sagacious and sucessful politician.

Now we see him the pro-consul of the United States, in charge of a vast and populous district, exhibiting all the qualities of a wise and lerate ruler. His general order of the 11th is a piece of real wisdom, all the more excellent for being timely. It sets aside laws very boldly; but the boldness is discreet, since it sets aside laws for the very reason for which they were first made—to protect the people and prevent misery. General Sickles acts in the spirit of a commander who regards the people as committed not so much to his rule as to his care. He gives a noble answer to those disaffected Southern politicians who have denounced the Military bill as an oppression, in showing them how well it will serve for a defence against oppressors. His first use of his great powers has been in favor of the people, and that grave fact will go far to correct the erroneous impressions the South has had of the spirit in which the North intended to govern. We see in General Sickles a man of the same type with those who made Rome great-one equalty competent in war that enables him to shine in either sphere. He is possessed of genius, of experience, and has a mind cultivated by extensive studythe three requisites laid down by Bolingbroke as necessary to a great leader; and if he uses his opportunities with the discretion and moderation that have marked his course thus far his future career will be a splendid one for his country.

The Governor's Vetoes and Legislative Com-The Governor is expected to send in his veto of the Broadway Surface Railroad bill to-day. and the consideration of the New York Cantral Railroad Fare bill has been postponed intil this evening. It is currently camored, and it is very probable, that a coalition will be ormed between the brokers of the Central and he brokers of the Broadway, by which both bills will be passed over the vetoss. So say the party journals, and they affirm, with much confidence and evident relish, that a purse of bree hundred thousand dollars is held open a Albany to accomplish these results. Well. is these journals are in the confidence of the nanagers, they ought to know all about it. If should be done the people will know where the State Prison is and where the State Legis lature is, and what is the comparative moral standing of the two.

"What Is It?"

We have received a telegraphic despatch rom Montreal which informs us that a certain French Canadian paper says that "steps are to be taken in England to buy the Northwest Territory, in order to connect by this belt of and British Columbia with the east of the confederation." We cannot comprehend what belt of land" is thus referred to, unless it be the belt of some thirty miles wide which runs along from fifty-four degrees forty minutes up to the sixtieth degree of north latitude, between the Pacific Ocean and British Columbia, and which is the string by which we hold our recent purchase of Russian America. If we are right this conjecture we have only to say that the belt is not for sale, and that in the real estate ness the United States are not in the market to sell, but to buy.

Gambling in Washington.

We see that the police made a descent upon nber of gambling houses in Washington on Saturday night, and a large crowd of the occupants were arrested. We are afraid that the enslaught of the police came a little too late. If they had acted with this vigor before the adjournment of Congress they might have had a miraculous draught of gamblers. Probably three-fourths of Congress would have been insuled up in their net if they had gone on their fishing excursion three or four w

The Copported Dan

A little coterie of State rights democrate of the old copperhead school had, it appears, a comfortable celebration to themselves in this city, on Saturday evening last, in honor of Thomas Jefferson's birthday, and the late Connecticut election, as a great State rights vic tory. It further appears that the irrepressible ndigham is out with a pronunciamiento claiming the result in Connecticut as a popular reaction in favor of the State rights principles of the Vallandigham Chicago platform. The democratic victory in the State of New York in 1862, when Seymour was elected Governor on the platform of "a more vigorous prosecution of the war," was, we remember, in the same way appropriated as a copperhead victory, and the democracy were led off on that false assumption; but what has followed? They have been beaten and routed in every battle in every Northern State from that day to this, excepting this little Connecticut election. And to what do they owe their success in Connecticut? Not to their copperhead leaders or principles; for they were judiciously kept in the background, out of sight in the canvass. They owe their success in Connection to Barnum, the showman, the Feejee mermaid, Joyce Heth and the woolly horse. It was a woolly horse victory to the democracy—a humbug, as a party success, of the style of Barnum's "nigger turning white." The showman's platform cost the republicans in Connecticut several thousand votes, and yet a change of a few hundred would have given them the State. Take off the dead weight of Barnum and they hold the State

to-day by a decided majority. Let the Northern democracy beware of fall ing again into the hands of their old copperhead leaders; for their road, as it has been, will always be the road to ruin. They have been the making of the republican party, and if such State rights notions as those of Calhoun, Sharkey and the Chicago Vallandigham platform are still to be the principles of the democracy, they will continue to melt away until they totally disappear, like the rank and file. name and place, of the old federal party. In a word, if the copperheads are to lead the opposition elements, henceforward the republican party is good for an uninterrupted reign as long as this opposition shall last, whether it be for ten, twenty or fifty years; for the great North will forever repudiate the copperhead idea that the war for the Union was a failure.

The Austrian Mission-Mr. Raymond's Nom

Since the resignation of the Austrian mission by Mr. Motley, in being called to answer by the Secretary of State the accusations of McCracken, the President has found it exceed ingly difficult to pick out a man for the place satisfactory to the Senate. First, he tried that out and out Pennsylvania Johnson man, ex-Sea ator Cowan; but the radicals of the Senate made short work of Cowas. Next, General Francis P. Blair, of Missouri, a good Union soldier, was nominated; but as Blair was in the same political beat with Cowan, he was made to walk the same plank overboard. Next, the name of Mr. J. P. Stockton, a regular Jersey democrat, was sent up, only to be sent back among his illustrious rejected predecessors. Thus driven to the wall the President hit upon the happy compromise of Mr. Henry J. Raymond, of New York, late a very conspicuous Johnson, conservative, radical republican member of Congress, and this appoint ment, we think, ought to be confirmed.

Incredulous people may say that this is only

another tub to the whale; but we accept it as the best offer that Mr. Johnson has to make. We are satisfied that diplomacy is Mr. Ravmond's vocation. He has tried the rile of a leading politician in Congress and has signally failed. Had he grappled "Old Thad Stevens in the very outset, and held fast to him with the tenacity of a bull terrier, the majority which the conservative republicans were able to command in the House at the beginning of the last Congress, they might have held all the way through, and Mr. Raymond might thus have become the leader of the House. But from sok of nerve, or from a deficiency in weight of metal, or in the quality of his powder, or from some cause or causes, Mr. Raymond fell wide and far short of the mark. Even in his failures, however, as a legislator, he betraved his skill in diplomacy. He can say more and mean less in a deliberate speech or political address than any other man we know of, not excepting Horstle Seymour, Mr. Raymond. in fact, is the very man to discuss a knotty point in affairs of state with Von Beust or Von Bismarck; for he can, if required, hold his ground against either of them for a month, and keep them both in ignorance all the time as to what he is driving at and where he intends to come out. Talleyrand says that the secret and substance of diplomacy lie in this simple rule. that "words are intended to conceal ideas;" and in this qualification Mr. Raymond is the very man for Vienna, and, therefore, he ought to be confirmed. Like his preceptor, Mr. Seward, the very peculiarities which have tripped him up as an aspiring politician qualify him for any amount of diplomatic correspondence, and upon any or every side of every question as occasion may require. Such diplomats are scarce on this side of the water, and, as the world goes on the other side, we cannot make too much of them.

A GOOD SHOT FROM CAPTAIN SEMMES .- Captain Semmes, of the sunken rebel ship Ala bama, goes for a surrender to Congress. He declines to plead the constitution against the laws of Congress as a Southern confederacy man; for, says he, if you mean the Confederate constitution, it is defunct, and if you mean the federal constitution, we repudiated that, and have, therefore, no right to become its expounders. Such a shot as that between wind and water would have settled the Kearsarge.

PROSPECTS OF GENERAL GRANT FOR THE PRESIDENCY.-General Grant's prospects for the Presidency improve every day. Wendell Phillips may sneer and Horace Greeley may sneer, each in his own peculiar way; but the sneers of neither can reach to the high place that General Grant holds in the thoughts of the American people. General Grant has made his own record in our national history, and intriguing, would-be party managers, cannot efface it.

A RAILTING CRY FOR BESCHER AND PHIL-LIFS-Equal rights and manhood suffrage for

MORE CREVASSES IN LOUISIANA

New Oncomes, April 15, 1967.

SOUTH AMERICA

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

Paragrayan War Opposition is Bras-to its Continuance—Removed Rejection (American Mediation, dc. Lanon, April 15, 1867. The Brazilian mail steamer which arrived here the

The Brazilian mail steamer which arrived here this morning brings the intelligence that the Emperor of Brazil, in order to reinforce his army on the river Paraguay, had called the National Guard of the empire into active service, and this measure had caused much discontent among the people, and provoked some opposition to the continuance of the war with Paraguay.

When the steamer left Rio Janeiro a rumor was prevalent that the mediation profilered by the United States had been summarily rejected by Paraguay.

MEXICO

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERAID.

The Liberale to Blookede Vern Oran-Sient Reported in Their Prosession-Many Lacket Momey Most of All-Doubtful News from Limperial Sources, dec.

Havana, April 7, 1807.

A report was current in Vera Crus, and received accedit, of the occupation of the port of Sient by the liberal forces, under Zopeda.

The liberale of Aivarado had fitted out and armed two photomers and a steamer, brought them New Orleans, for

cohooner and a steamer, brought from New Orleans, the purpose of critical of all mapping to Vora Or by see, and to aid the besingers of Gampoby. The greater part of the Vora Oran populations in want of the principal necessarios of life, and large number were emigrating for want of compation Recently no laborers could be found to discharge to vessels at the mole. Most of them are enlisted the troops of the liberal General Benevides.

Don José M. Mata, the liberal Governor of the State of

of Orizaba.

Don Luis de Arroyo, Minister of Maximilian, has ar-It is said that the object of his mission to the United States had been attained. He has taken passage in the French steamer Impératrice Eugenie, for Vera Cruz. Several refugees, exiled by Senor Mata, Governor of Vera Cruz, have arrived by the Solent.

Maximilian remained in Querotare at the head of his army. His position was unsustainable much longer, owing to the want of pocuniary means. This was the prime cause, also, of his not being able to induce more men to go from Cuba to enlist on arrival in Vera Cruz, It was useless for him to expect the "needful" from the capital, because of the numerous liberal troops which surrounded it, and consequently prevented any convey from reaching, unless it was escerted by a force of at least five thousand men.

The imperialists say that Porfirio Diaz, who marched

on Puebla, on reaching the vicinity deslated from making any attack and again retired to Onjaca. He is said to have met with some reverses, his rear being attacked by fifteen hundred imperialists, who sallied o

in pursuit.

The liberal forces near Vera Cruz are said not to exceed three thousand men, badly armed and devoid of any organisation.

Ortoga recently tried to escape from prison in Mon-terey, but was unsuccessful. He is now in close con-

finement.

The Vera Crux Custom House collected, during the month of February last, the amount of \$740,000, according to the assertions of some ex-employes of that department, who have arrived here.

CANADA.

SPECIAL TELEGRAIN TO THE HERALD

Fours About the United States Going Le Real Butate Business Planacov of the

Mosranat, April 15, 1807.

The English correspondent of the Minere cays there is impationed in official circles in England to see the valleys of the Red river and Subtractorum excetled inte provinces, for it is feared the United States may take a fancy to claim a part of them.

The following is the amount of provincial noise in circulation on the 3d inst.—Payable at Montreat, \$2,268,342; at Toronto, \$950,358. Specie held at Montreal, \$511,000; at Toronto, \$243,333. Debeatures held by the Receiver General, \$3,000,000. Discount on United States invoices for the weak is twenty average.

ted States invoices for the week is twenty-seven pe

RISTORI.

The Farewell Engagement of the Great

Tragedionne.

The time is fast drawing near when the greatest living representative of the drama will bid farewell to the scenes of her most signal triumphs and the land where her genius received its most decided recognition. The Ville de Paris on May 18 will bear her away to Europe, and it is doubtful whether she will ever visit a At the end of the present month her final eng in the metropolis will commence, the farewell being timited to six. She will appear in two new plays, Angelo and Myrrha, in which she achieved in other cities a success equal to her unsurpassed Establish and Mary Stuart. It is with mingled feelings of pleasure and regret that we announce her return to New York-pleasure to witness again a true artist, and regret that is and regret that we almounce her return to New York—
pleasure to witness again a true artist, and regret that it
is her farewell appearance. Everywhere she has gone
the verdict of the Hanald on her merits has been reechoed by press and people, and since her memorable
debut on September 20 up to the present time her path has
been one of uninterrupted triumph and ovation. Her
success in a pecuniary sense has been also an unequivocal one, having netted for her upwands of two hundred
thousand dollars. And this was the result of her eight
months' season in America, despite the creaking and
ominous predictions of certain journals and managers;
and thus she has incontestably demonstrated that the
American people can appreciate genius. We doubt very
much if is her own nailve clime such an everwholming
tribute to dramatic talent would be paid to any artist.
When Mr. Grau orizinally signed the centract for one
bundred and twenty nights for the United States and
Havans, it was considered by many that fifty nights'
would be more than enough for the United States, as
the majority of his andiences would go to hear the majority of his audiences would go to Ristori once or twice only through curiosity the dictates of fashion. But the great difficulty he ou countered in this enterprise was in not being able to satisfy the crowds that nightly flocked to hear her, and being obliged to limit the number of representation each place. The great tragedienne has acknowled herself that nowhere before during her career on stage has she met with such a reception as from the hands of the American people, and nowhere such imit mense houses. She will make her restrice in the memense houses. She will make her remove in the fropoils in the character of Myrrha, in which are first attained distinction in Paris during the raign of Rache It is said to be the crowning effort of her gentus. But the crowning effort of her gentus. will also give three representations here for bene purposes. I ot us hope that when she leaves us h ample will remain to raise the American stage to the standard which it should have.

Forty-Second Annual Exhibition of the National Academy of Bosign.

A brilliant company of lovers of art met last evening at the opening of the forty-second annual exhibition of the National Academy of Design. As usual, however, pretty toilets and prettier faces and lively conversation directed attention from the works of art which adorned the walls. By gastight, moreover, it is impossible to judge of pictures, and we must reserve a detailed description of those which impressed us at first sight as indicative of the decided progress which many sight as indicative of the decided progress which many of our artists are actually making. Out of the six humdred and twenty-four "pieces" on exhibition in the picture galleries and the sculpture room but very few appear to be of extraordinary merit, while most of the appear to be of extraordinary merit, while most of the others evince such an advance upon the general standard of these exhibitions as to entitle this one to being considered, on the whole, better than any of previous years. Thanks to Colman, McEntee, Cropsey, Gifford and Bellows, as well as to a somewhat ambitious but effective illustration of what Huntington could have accomplished in the department of landscapes, if he had chosen distinction in another department, landscapes maintain their usual pre-eminence. But Gray, Oertel, Beard, J. G. Brown, Eastman, Johnson, Hicks, Buckser, Wood, Noble, and a dozen other notable names in different lines of art have given a more than ordinary variety to the collection. The inevitable "Portrait of a Gontle, man" and "Portrait of a Lady" are happily less numerously represented than is too often the case. In the sculpture room Powers and Ward and Kuntse chiefly make amends in quality for the meagrences of the exhibition in this line, which once promised to be a favorite one for American art. The architects are reoresented by a few admirable designs. ers evince such an advance upon the general standard